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The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14. 1737.

No. 719.

Memoirs of the Lord BURGHLEY, *&c. Continued.*

AS Birth and Perſonage are no Way in the Power of Men, ſo the Want of either or of both, ought never to be imputed to any Perſon, whoſe Conduct is irreproachable, and whoſe Merit hath juſtly plac'd him in a diſtinguiſh'd Point of Light. But as Cuſtom and Accident rule the major Part of Men, ſo it is certainly a ſingular good Fortune, to derive from Nature thoſe Advantages, without which Virtue itſelf cannot recommend. The Lord *Burghley* was in the latter Reſpect happy as well as the former; for tho' he was not remarkably tall, nor eminently handſome, yet his Perſon was always agreeable, and became more and more ſo, as he grew in Years, Age becoming him better than Youth. The Hair of his Head and Beard grew perfectly white; and he preſerved almoſt to his dying Day, a fine and florid Complexion. His Temper contributed much towards making him generally beloved; for he was always ſerene and chearful; ſo perfect a Maſter of his Looks and Words, that what paſſed in his Mind, was diſcoverable from either. Patient in hearing, ready in anſwering, yet without any Quickneſs, and in a Stile ſuited to the Underſtanding of him to whom he ſpoke.

IDLENESS was his Averſion: And tho' from 25 Years of Age, at which he was ſworn a Privy-Counſellor, being then the youngeſt as at his Death the oldeſt in *Europe*, he laboured under a great Weight of Publick Buſineſs, yet when he had any vacant Moments he ſpent them not in Trifles, or in Purſuit of ſenſual Pleaſure; but in Reading, Meditating, or Writing. He had a perfect Knowledge not only of Foreign Countries but of Foreign Courts: Knew the Genius of every Prince in *Europe*, his Counſellors and Favourites. At home he kept exact Liſts of all the great Officers, and particularly of the Sages in the Law. He was acquainted with the Courſe of every Court of Judicature in *England*; knew its Riſe, Juriſdiction, and proper Sphere of Action; within which he took Care that it ſhould act with Vigour, and was no leſs careful that it ſhould not exceed its Bounds. He wrote not only elegant *Latin* Proſe, but alſo very good Verſe, in that and in the *Engliſh* Language. He underſtood *Greek* as well as moſt Men in that Age; and was ſo learned in Divinity, that Divines of all Perſwaſions were deſirous of ſubmitting to his Judgment. His peculiar Diverſions were, the Study of the State of *England*, and the Pedigrees of its Nobility and Gentry; of theſe laſt he drew whole Books with his own Hand, ſo that he was better verſed in Deſcents and Families than moſt of the Heralds; and would often ſurprize Perſons of Diſtinction at his Table, by appearing better acquainted with their Manors, Parks, Woods, *&c.* than they were themſelves. To this continual Application, and to his Genius naturally comprehenſive, was owing that Fund of Knowledge, which made him never at a Loſs, in any Company, or upon any Subject.

As he was long in great Offices, and was a Perſon of much Oeconomy, yet he thought it both decent and honourable, as certainly it was, to keep up the Dignity of his Station in his Manner of Living. He had, during Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Four Places of Reſidence: His Lodgings at *Court*, his Houſe in the *Strand*, his Family-Seat at *Burghley*, and his own Favourite Seat at *Theobalds*. At his Houſe in *London* he had Fourſcore Perſons in Family, excluſive of thoſe who attended him at *Court*. His Expenſes there, as we have it from a Perſon who lived many Years in his Family, were Thirty Pounds a Week in his Abſence, and between Forty and Fifty when preſent. At *Theobalds* he had Thirty Perſons in Family; and beſides a conſtant Allowance in Charity, he directed Ten Pounds a Week to be laid out in keeping the Poor at work in his Gardens, *&c.* The Expenſe of his Stables were a Thouſand Marks a Year: So that as he had a great Income, and left a good Eſtate to his Children; he was not afraid of keeping up alſo a Port ſuited to his Offices, tho' it provoked the Envy of his Enemies, and did, as it will always do, engage many Mouths to murmur at him, becauſe they were not fed by him. He carried Things ſtill farther: He kept a ſtanding Table for Gentlemen, and two other Tables for Perſons of meaner Condition, which were always ſerved alike, whether he were in Town or out of Town. About his Perſon he had People of great Diſtinction, inſomuch that our Author tells us, that while in his Service, he could reckon up Twenty Gentlemen, Retainers, who had each a Thouſand Pounds a Year, and as many among his ordinary Servants, who were worth from 1000 l. to 3, 5, 10 and 20000. Twelve Times he entertained the Queen at his Houſe, for ſeveral Weeks together, at the Expenſe of 2 or 3000 l. each Time. Three fine Houſes he built, one in *London*, the other at *Burghley*, and the third at *Theobalds*: All of which were leſs remarkable for their Largeneſs and Magnificence, than for their Neatneſs and excellent Contrivance. Yet with all this mighty Expenſe it was the Opinion of competent Judges, That an avaricious Man would have made more of his Offices in 7 Years, than he did in 40. At his Death he left about 4000 l. a Year in Land, 11000 l. in Money, and in valuable Effects about 14000.

WITH Reſpect to his Children he was accounted the beſt Father of his Time, for he had them and their Deſcendants continually at his Table; and this he made the greateſt Pleaſure of his Life. His Mother alſo being alive, and able to ſee the *Fifth Deſcent* from herſelf. There being no Degree of Relation or Conſanguinity, which at Feſtival Times was not to be found at Lord *Burghley*'s Table. It was there, that laying aſide all Thoughts of Buſineſs, he was ſo affable, eaſy, and merry, that he ſeemed never to have thought of any; and yet this was the only Part of his Life which was entirely free therefrom: And his Frankneſs and Familiarity brought ſuch and ſo many Perſons of high Rank to his Houſe, as did him great Credit and Service.

IN reſpect to his Friends he was alway eaſy, chearful, and kind; and whatever their Condition was, he talked to them as if they had been his Equals in every Reſpect; yet it is ſaid, that he was held a better *Enemy* than *Friend*; and that this was ſo well known, that ſome oppoſed him from a View of Intereſt. It is certain, that thoſe who were moſt intimate with him had no ſort of Influence over him, and did not care to ask him for any thing, becauſe he did not readily Grant, and was little pleaſed with ſuch ſort of Suits. One Reaſon of this was, that moſt of thoſe whom he preferred, became his Enemies, becauſe he would not gratify them in farther Pretenſions. His Secrets he truſted with none; indulged a general Converſation, and would not ſuffer Affairs of State to be canvaſſed in mixt Company, or when Friends were met to divert themſelves. With Reſpect to his Enemies, he never ſaid any thing harſh of them; further'd on every Occaſion their reaſonable Requeſt, and was ſo far from ſeeking, that he plainly neglected all Opportunities of Revenge; always profeſſing, that he never went to Bed out of Charity with any Man; and frequently ſaying, that Patience and a calm Hearing of Aſperſions and Injuries, had wrought him more Good than his own Abilities. He was far, however, from being an ungrateful Man, for without Intreaty he would ſerve his Friends, as far as it was Juſt: And for his Servants, and thoſe about him, he was very careful of their Welfare, moſtly at his own Expence. He never raiſed his own Rents, or diſplaced his Tenants; and as the Rent was when he bought Land, ſo it ſtood; inſomuch that ſome enjoy'd for Twenty Pounds a Year, during his whole Life, what might have been let for Two Hundred: Yet in his publick Character he was very ſevere; and as he never meddled with the Queen's Treaſure himſelf, ſo he would ſee that it was not embezzled by others; for it was his Saying, *That whoever cheated the Crown, oppreſſed the People.* In the midſt of all his Grandure, he was ever eaſy of Acceſs, free from Pride, and alike Complaiſant to all Degrees of People: For as he was grave in Council, exact in Courts of Juſtice, familiar towards his Friends, outwardly and inwardly fond of his Children; ſo when he went into the Country, he would converſe with all his Servants as kindly, as if he had been their Equal; talk to Country People in their own Stile and Manner, and would even condeſcend to ſooth little Children in their Sports and Plays; ſo gentle his Temper, and ſo abundant his good Nature.

AT *Theobalds* he had fine Gardens, which coſt him a great deal of Money, and which were laid out according to his own Directions. He had a little Mule, upon which he rode up and down the Walks; ſometimes he would look on thoſe who were ſhooting with Arrows, or playing with Bowls; but as for himſelf, he never took any Diverſion, taking that Word in its uſual Senſe. He had two or three Friends, who were conſtantly at his Table, becauſe he liked their Company; but in all his Life he never had any Favourite, or ſuffered any Body to get an Aſcendance over him. His Equipage, his great Houſe-keeping, his numerous Dependence were the Effects of his Senſe, and not all of his Paſſions, for he delighted little in any of them; and whenever he had any Time to ſpare, he fled, as his Expreſſion was, to *Theobalds*, and buried himſelf in Privacy.

WE ought to conclude this Draught of his private Character, with ſpeaking of his Religion; but we have had ſuch Occaſion to dwell upon it heretofore, as he was the great *Pillar* of the *Church*, and the great *Patron* of the *Clergy*, that there is no need of expatiating on it here. Let us only attend to two Inſtances of his Sincerity in this Point. The firſt, his Readineſs to be reconciled to his Enemies, which was ſo great, that he never refuſed it, let the Condition of thoſe who ſought it be what it would; and even while they remained at Enmity with him, he would upon all Occaſions expreſs an Eſteem for their Abilities, and Willingneſs to promote their Advancement. The ſecond, his *Reſignation* in his laſt Sickneſs, in which while he teſtified a moſt chearful Senſe of the ſignal Bleſſings he had injoy'd in his Life, he ſhewed not only a *Satisfaction*, but an earneſt Deſire of *Dying*. He comforted and inſtructed his Children with much Tenderneſs, but without betraying any Weakneſs: He prayed fervently, and as his Cuſtom was, in Latin; whence ſome raiſed a Report, that he was a Papiſt: Yet he never ſhewed any Diſcompoſure at the Approach of Death, but as he had liv'd with the *Charity*, ſo he died with the *Conſtancy* of a *Chriſtian*. He gave largely to the Poor in his Lifetime; erected an Alms-houſe at *Stamford*, and by his Will bequeathed munificently, but not laviſhly, to charitable Uſes. Thus having ſhewn him a good Man in his private Life, as well as a great Stateſman in his publick Character, let me leave him and his Actions to be *Admired*, and, as far as may be, *Imitated* by my *Readers*.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, Oct. 9. Arrived the Seahorſe, Capt. Griffin, from Jamaica; 'who on the 16th of September laſt 'was boarded by a Spaniſh Guarda Coſta in the 'Gulph; but took little or nothing from them.

Dover, Oct. 12. Arrived the Judith, Holland, from Barbados.

Deal, Oct. 12. Wind N. by E. Juſt coming into the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Antelope, Captain Watſon, from Portſmouth; the King William, Sanders; the Royal George, Jobſon; the Reſolution, Bagwell; the Princeſs Mary, Martin; and the Godolphin, Stewart, are juſt under Sail for the Eaſt Indies. Came down and remains the Prince of Wales, Pelley, for the Eaſt Indies. Arrived the Hume, Hall, from Maryland; the ——, Randolph, from Virginia.

Graveſend, Oct. 12. Paſſed by the Sarah, Reir, from Diep; the Roſe, Morriſon, from Narva; the Page, Aſhby, from Rotterdam; the Kingſton, Read, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Owner's Supply, Hooper; the Gillo, Deare, from Stockholm; the Sarah, Davy, from Norway; and the Jenniſon, Simpſon, from Petersburg.

LONDON.

Letters from Berlin, mention the Arrival of an Expreſs there, with Advice that the Ducheſs of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle, one of the King of Pruſſia's Daughters, is brought to Bed of a Princeſs.

From Cologne, that a numerous Miſſion of Jeſuits is form'd there, who are going to the Malabar Coaſt, and other Parts of the Eaſt Indies, in order to plant

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the Chriſtian Religion among thoſe Nations that are ſtill Pagan. They are to travel to Lisbon, there to go on board ſome of the King of Portugal's Ships, which are to carry them to the Indies.

They write from Leghorn, that upon the Arrival of a large Dutch Veſſel in that Harbour, the Genoeſe Conſul there, by Order from that Republick, repair'd immediately to General Wachtendonk, to deſire him to cauſe the ſaid Veſſel to be ſearch'd, in order to ſee if the Baron Theodore was not there; but the ſaid General excuſed himſelf.

From Naples they write, that the King Don Carlos has eſtabliſh'd a Junto, to take Cognizance of the Miſdemeanors of Perſons employ'd in the Service of the Poor, or ſuch as are intruſted with the Diſpoſal of Monies appropriated for their Relief; and that this Junto being likewiſe authorized to proſecute certain Officers of the Hoſpital of Incurables, accuſed of having kill'd ſeveral of their Patients, have allowed them 24 Hours Time to prepare what they have to offer for reſpiting Judgment, before Sentence is paſs'd upon them. They add, that his Neapolitan Majeſty has order'd his Miniſters for the future, to keep no Aſſemblies at their Houſes, nor to go into the Country without Leave, and forbad all their Domeſticks to go near the Office of the Secretary of State, without abſolute Neceſſity; and finally, that his ſaid Majeſty has remitted 10,000 Piſtoles to Rome, to be ſent to Germany, France and England, for the Purchaſe of Toys, to be made Preſents upon Occaſion of his future Marriage.

Letters from Dreſden aſſure us, that the Emperor has notified to the King of Poland, that the preſent State of Affairs makes it neceſſary for the Republick to join in the War againſt the Turks; and that he hoped they would do it without any Scruple. But as according to the Conſtitution of Poland, the Republick can't determine how to act in Affairs of ſuch Importance, without the Concurrence of a General Dyet, 'tis believed their Reſolution will be deferred till the ſame is aſſembled. Theſe Letters add, that the King of Poland is ſending 14 Huntſmen to the Czarina, who is deſirous of eſtabliſhing the German Manner of Hunting in the Neighbourhood of Peterſburg.

Sittings appointed in London and Middleſex before the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term 1737.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Thurſday, November	3	Saturday, October	29
Thurſday,	10	Wedneſday, Nov.	9
Tueſday,	22	Wedneſday,	16
Friday,	25	Saturday,	26
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday,	29	Wedneſday,	30

COMMON PLEAS.

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.	
Wedneſday, October	26	Friday, October	28
Tueſday, Nov.	8	Thurſday, Nov.	10
Wedneſday,	16	Thurſday,	17
Wedneſday,	23	Thurſday,	24
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday,	9	Wedneſday,	30

On Monday laſt Thomas Hill, Eſq; was elected and ſworn Mayor of the City of Glouceſter for the Year enſuing; and Mr. Thomas Steele and Mr. John Knight, Sheriffs.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Joceline Sidney Earl of Leiceſter, to hold the Rectory of Marſton in the County of Kent and Dioceſe of Canterbury, together with the Rectory of St. Margarets in the City of Canterbury and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

On Wedneſday Night about 5 o'Clock, two Gentlemen were robb'd by two Highwaymen, of their Watches and 20 Guineas in Money, juſt beyond the Turnpike on Stamford Hill.

Yeſterday Morning between 1 and 2 o'Clock, the Houſe of Mr. Clarke in Gravel Lane, Southwark, was broke open and robbed of Money and Plate to the Value of 100 l. The Rogues got in by cutting a Hole in the Shutters.

On Wedneſday Night laſt, three Cow-croſs Butchers returning from Dobney's, near Iſlington, where they had been regaling themſelves, were attacked by three Foot Pads well armed, and making a Reſiſtance, one of the Ruffians diſcharged a Piſtol loaded with Slugs, and wounded one of the Butchers in the Face, and another in the Hand; nevertheleſs, after a ſtout Battle, one of the Rogues was taken and ſecured in Bridewell. The Wounded are under the Care of Mr. Hawkins, a noted Surgeon in St. John's Street, who Yeſterday Morning took a Slug out of one of their Cheeks; but 'tis hoped he will recover.

On Sunday laſt Capt. George Jeffries of Shadwell, late a Commander in the Guinea Trade, was married to Miſs Judith Ware of Poplar, a young Gentlewoman of great Merit, and a Fortune of 4000 l.

The Hon. Commiſſioners of Exciſe have appointed Mr. Jackſon, Surveyor of Excise in the London Brewery, to ſucceed Mr. John Thorn, lately deceaſed, as one of the General Surveyors, a Place of 140 l. per Annum.

Their Honours have likewiſe appointed Mr Barker to ſucceed Mr. Jackſon as Surveyor, a Place of 80 l. per Annum.

A curious Monument by Mr. Rysbrack, is going to be erected in the Church at Whitby-Court, in the County of Worceſter, to the Memory of the late Lord Foley, of Kidderminſter, and his Lady.

A Stately Monument is juſt finiſhed by the ſame Hand, in Order to be erected in the Church at Ockham in the County of Surrey, to the Memory of the late Lord Chancellor King.

The Hon. John Waldegrave, Eſq; Second Son to the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, is appointed a Lieutenant in the Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Yeſterday one Morgan, a Taylor, walk'd and run 60 Times round the Rails of the Baſon in St. James's Square. He was allowed an Hour to perform the ſame in, but did it in 45 Minutes and a half.

Mr. Thomas Meighan, a Bookſeller, and Mrs. Parker, a Printer, are in Cuſtody of One of His Majeſty's Meſſengers, for Printing and Publiſhing a Book, tending to propagate the Doctrines of the Church of Rome.

Laſt Monday the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Durham came from his Seat in the County of Durham, to his Houſe in Groſvenor Square; and Yeſterday his Lordſhip waited on his Majeſty at Hampton-Court.

On Tueſday in the Afternoon Mr. Lumley going from Wandſworth to Roehampton, was ſet upon by Two Foot-Pads at the Bottom of Putney Common, who pull'd him off his Horſe, and robbed him of near 14 l. after which they turn'd his Horſe looſe, beat him in a very barbarous Manner, and made off croſs the Common.

Brigadier-General Anſtruther, Lieutenant Governor of Minorca and Port Mahon, has received Orders to proceed with all Conveniency to his ſaid Government, and to take the Command of his Regiment in Minorca.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Sundon came to Town from Bath, where he left his Lady very much indiſpoſed.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair is dangerouſly ill in Scotland.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant a free Pardon to Thomas Derby, who was Capitally Convicted of Felony, at the laſt Aſſizes at Stafford.

To-Morrow Fortnight their Majeſties, and the reſt of the Royal Family, will remove from Hampton Court to St. James's.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning about One o'Clock, the Corpſe of a poor Boy was found in Covent-Garden, bruiſed in ſeveral Places after a deſperate Manner. He was immediately carried to the Bone-Houſe, and laſt Night his Body was opened by ſeveral Surgeons; but the Account of his Death is not as yet come to Hand.

Yeſterday 16 Priſoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, 2 whereof were Capitally Convicted; viz. Mr. Thomas Carr, and Elizabeth Adams, for Robbing William Quarrington of 93 Guineas, a Diamond Ring, value 8 l. and ſome Silver. Seven were caſt for Tranſportation, and 7 Acquitted.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	03	20	Evening 03 39

Bank Stock 145 5-8ths. India 176 1-half, 3-4ths. South Sea 101 1-half. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths. New ditto, 110 3 4ths, 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 5-8ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 113 3-4ths. 5 per Cent. 102 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 109 3-4ths. London Aſſurance 15. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 19 s. Premium. Old ditto 6 l. 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 15 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 123 1-half. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 2 s. Stampt Tickets 4 l. 3 s.

To-morrow will be publiſh'd,
In the LONDON JOURNAL, *No* 91.

A Proper Anſwer to the Epiſtle of a Quondam Vif——r, in the *Country Journal*; or, Craftſman, of *Saturday, October* 8, 1737.

By R. FREEMAN, *Eſq;*

Printed for J. PEELE, at Locke's Head in Amen Corner.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BIBLIOTHECA HISTORICO-SACRA; OR, An HISTORICAL LIBRARY of the principal Matters relating to Religion, Ancient and Modern, Pagan, Jewiſh, Chriſtian, and Mohammedan. Under the following Heads:

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The Whole compiled from the beſt Authorities, and digeſted into an Alphabetical Order. In Two Volumes.

By THOMAS BROUGHTON, *A. M. Reader at the* Temple *Church.*

VOL. I.

Printed for Stephen Auſten, at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Ruptures cured by Mr. RAMSAY, *Surgeon, and Man-midwife, at his Houſe in* Caſtle-yard, Holborn, London.

IT is apprehended that the Neglect of Advertiſing for upwards of Two Years, has occaſion'd a Report that Mr. *Ramſay* was dead, or had declined that Branch of his Buſineſs. The great Number of Perſons who labour under Misfortunes of that Nature, call for a Renewal of Publick Notice, That Mr. *Ramſay* continues effectually to cure all Diſorders of that Kind; which was many Years ago well atteſted by very eminent Phyſicians and Surgeons; and the Curious or Afflicted may now be well ſatisfied by applying to the Publiſher of the Craftſman, and many others, of the Certainty of Cures performed within later Times.

N. B. To prevent any one from loſing the Opportunity of conſulting with him who come a great Way, he is at Home Sundays, Mondays, Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, until 12 o'Clock.

No Letters received, except Poſt paid.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and that All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Raſhford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with, ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electury.

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